Vol. 12. THE No. 604

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, March 31, 1798.

Came to the plantation

of the subscriber, living near the mouth of Turtle creek, Versailles township, Allegheny county, in November last, a red STEER, with a white face and white feet. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ALEXANDER WHITE.

February 10, 1798.

SALE OF THE LOTS IN THE TOWN OF

HENDERSON,

On the OHIO River, eight miles below the Mouth of Green River, at the place commonly known by the name of the RED BANKS,

WILL take place on the premises on the last MONDAY in APRIL next. One half of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and a reasonable credit will be given for the residue.

The plan of the town contains two hundred and sixty four Lots, of one acre each, lying in squares of four lots; each lot fronting two streets—Twelve acres in the centre of the town are appropriated to public uses. The street fronting on the Ohio is 200 feet in width; and each other street 100. The whole of the town plan is surrounded by a street of one hundred feet in width, adjoining which are thirty two out lots of 10 acres eaah.

The purchaser of a town lot is to build a framed, hewed, or sawed log house, 16 feet square at least, with a dirt, stone or brick chimney, and plank floor; or shall reside on the lot by himself, or his representative, for the space of three years ensuing. The time of residence to commence within one year after the time of purchase.

The purchaser of an out lot is to improve the same, either by building or inhabiting in the manner prescribed for in lots, or by tending at least one half of it in some crop for the term of three years.

The high situation of this town, the beautiful manner in which it is laid out, combined with the fertility of the soil the circumjacent country, the navigation of the Ohio, and its neighbourhood to the best salt lick which hath yet been tried in Kentucky, must make it very advantageous to those who may chuse to reside there, or purchase and build on speculation.

A plan of the town, and every particular necessary for further information, will be shewn by the agent, who will attend on the premises at the time of sale,

SAMUEL HOPKINS, agent for
Richard Henderson & Co.

THE subscribers have for sale a considerable quantity of very VALUABLE LANDS. Lying within the grant of Richard Henderson and Company, at the mouth of Green river, which grant containing near 200,000 acres, has lately been surveyed and divided among the proprietors. The quality, the situation, and the certainty of the title of these lands, render them highly valuable. They will be sold in any quantities which may suit the convenience of purchasers, and at any time after the end of April next, when the Subscribers will attend at the Red Banks.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.
HENRY PURVIANCE.

December 15, 1797.

Came to the plantation of the

Subscriber in Beaver township, a Mare colt, two years old this Spring, bright sorrel, with a blaze in her face, some white hairs in her side, heavy main and tail. The owner is desired to come prove property pay charges, and take her away.

JONATHAN GRANT.

February 16, 1799.

The Partnership of

John and James Poultney,

Ironmongers, of Philadelphia, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, therefore, all persons indebted to the said firm, whose accounts are due, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

JOHN POULTNEY.
JAMES POULTNEY.

January 1st, 1798.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening in the house formerly occupied by J. and R. Brotherton, corner of Fourth and Market streets, a neat and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce

JOSEPH MAHON,
JAMES SHARP.

Pittsburgh, March 14, 1798

William Davis,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS removed his Shop to Market street, where he carries on the above business as usual. He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favours—He has on hand an excellent assortment of the most fashionable Boots and Shoes of the best quality, suitable for the season. Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up and finished in the most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders and pay a prompt attention to them.

*** Wanted three Journeymen to the above business, to whom the highest wages and best employment will be given.

Pittsburgh, March 15, 1797.

The Famous Horse

DRAGON,

WILL cover mares the ensuing at the subscribers stable in Pitt township, at the low rate of Three Dollars and One Bushel of Oats the season, the oats to be brought with the mare at her first coming. Grain will be taken in payment at the market price, if delivered by the first day of October next. Dragon is a beautiful bright bay, 16 hands high, rising 7 years old, fit for either saddle or geers, he is of the Chester ball breed. Due attendance will be given by

DAVID IRWIN.

March 13, 1798.

N. B The above horse was advertised to stand on the Coal Hill by Melcher Beltzhoover

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Cathcart, Campbell and Co.

TOBACCONISTS.

INTEND commencing the above business the latter end of next summer, at this place, and will be ready to take in leaf Tobacco in November next. For all Tobacco in the leaf by the hogshead or smaller quantity, the highest price will be given.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1798.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 19th of May next.

A Large convenient Stone House, pleasantly situated, on the bank of the Monongahela river, in the borough of Pittsburgh. Four parlours and a large saloon on the first floor, a cellar under the whole house, a good kitchen, stable, garden, pump, &c. now in possession of S. Mahon, Esq For terms of renting apply at the Post Office.

Pittsburgh, March 23. 1798.

THE following observations is suggested to those persons, inhabitants of Westmoreland county, who have not been naturalized—the propriety and necessity of their coming forward at a Supreme Court to be held at Greensburgh, for the above county, on the 30th of April ensuing, and then and there to comply with the existing laws.—It is evident, from a careful perusal of the different laws that all those who have arrived in the United States since the peace of Paris of the 3d of September 1783, are deemed aliens; it will therefore be necessary for them to enquire whether they have as yet taken the oath of allegiance in due form, if not, on their application as above, they can be admitted—a further delay will be attended with expence and inconvenience—it is hoped all those whom it may concern will remember and come forward. Further information may be had by applying at the POST OFFICE, Greensburgh.

Greensburgh, March 16, 1798. 3t

ON Monday the 16th day of April, will be sold at public vendue, at the store of the subscriber a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

also, the House and Store now in possession of the subscriber. The sale will contuinue from day to day until all is sold. Due attendence and reasonable credit will be given.

SAMUEL BOYD.

Pittsburgh, March 22, 1798.

N. B. If the houses are not sold, they will be rented and possession given the first of May.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, Dec. 12.

Extract of a letter from the General in Chief Hatry, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters, Mayence, Dec. 13.

"Citizens Directors,

THE troops of the Republic are now in possession of Mayence, & the fort of Cassel—they entered this morning—The emperor's troops evacuated them yesterday, and I should have entered immediately, if the troops of the empire, which consisted of eight battallions, could I have found means to transport their baggage, &c. I gave them 24 hours to complete evacuation—and I was assured of two gates, one of the city of Mayence, the other of Castel. Whole is now evacuated. The Austrian troops marched off in two columns; one three battalions strong, by Ulm, passing by Helderberg and Heilsbroun—the other, containing six battalions, passing by Aschaffembourgh, on their way to Bohemia.

"The troops of the different circles have taken the roads to their own countries."

BERNE, (SWITZERLAND) Dec. 27.

At a very numerous meeting of the most respectable gentlemen of both parties which divided Switzerland, held in this place, it has been unanimously resolved to adjourn all domestic quarrels, and merely to attend the common intereft of the Helvetic body, threatened as it is, in the most alarming degree, by the measures pursued by the French—The meeting was of opinion, that it was indespensibly necessary to make the most vigorous efforts for the purpose of maintaining our independance, without neglecting the same time to pursue such conciliatory measures as may be judged most proper to prevent a rupture.

The people manifested every where the utmost indignation and firmest resolution, in case of need, to repel force by force. They are enraged against the French to such a degree, that on different points of the military cordon formed on the frontiers, nothing short of the authority of the commander and civil magistrates, was able to prevent the advanced posts from falling on the French, who had encroached on the Swiss territory.

The Republican troops had taken possession of that part of Bienne, which belongs to the Prince Bishop of Basle, and displaced the ancient magistrates and appointed others of their own authority. But all the inhabitants declared unanimously, that, supposing the French to be entitled to appropriate to themselves the property and rights of the Bishop of Basle, they would never suffer the people to be stripped of the right they had constantly enjoyed to chose their own magistrates. Th nomination made by the French General was annulled, and the people elected other magistrates in direct opposition to the wish of the French, who shortly after evacuated Bienne.

It is in consequence of the general movement which prevails throughout Switzerland, that the Directory has officially disowned the steps taken by the General St. Cyr, and declared to the government of Berne, that it does not entertain hostile views against the Helvetic body at large, nor against any of its members. But the true meaning of this declaration is clearly understood. The Directory has sounded our dispositions, and found, that the peas are not yet ripe. But it it will certainly not lose sight of its double project, to impose a considerable ransom on the canton of Berne, and to excite divisions in Switzerland, which may lead to a revolution, and thus afford an opportunity of reorganizing this country *a la Francoise*. This is the aim of numberless pamphlets, circulated through out the Cantons, and of a great number of emissaries, who endeavour to infuse into the inferior ranks of society a jealousy against the first classes, and promise them the support of France. Our safety and welfare depend on the closest and firmest union.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Our accounts from Portsmouth, received yesterday, states, that an express arrived there on Saturday, whith an order for admiral Thompson to have all the ships under his command ready to sail at a moments notice—in consequence of which, the admiral and sir Roger Curtis went on board their respective ships immediately.

The order has been given in consequence of intelligence said to be received by some of our cruisers which have been off Brest, that the enemy have a fleet of nearly 20 sail of the line, in the outer road of that port, ready for sea, It has also been rumoured, that part of our homeward bound West-India fleet has been captured—but the statement, we have every reason to believe, is premature.

A considerable number of brass field pieces were last week sent from Woolwich to be stationed along the Kentish coast.

We have very good authority for saying that the message from the king for calling forth the supplementary militia, was not occasioned by any particular recent information no from France, but arose out of the general circumstances of the times. As it is an undoubted fact that the French are making very extensive preparations to invade this country, it was thought necessary to call forth the whole strength of the kingdom in order that that part of it which was not trained to service should be better disciplined to as to become efficient.

January 18.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

We this forenoon received, by express, Paris Journals to the 15th instant, from which we select the following as the most important of their contents.

Patriotic donations continue to be made to defray the expence of the expedition against England. The members of the criminal tribunal of Ure have made an offering of 220 livres—citizens Rousseau, Merchants at Sedan, 600 livres, &c.

They state from Lourdeaux, that upon the demand of government to treat for the freight of particular vessels for the GRAND EXPEDITION, on the first demand thirteen proprietors offered their vessels gratis, some armed, others in the state in which they were—and several other merchants who had no vessels to offer, engaged to complete the armament of those that were not in a state to keep the sea.

They write from Tours, that Jardin editor of the Courier Republicain, one of the transports of Fructidor, who was journeying to his distination with Gilbert Delmoliers, Perlet, and Hodore Langlois, had found means to escape between Chatellerault and Tours.

Letters from Holland state that they are in expectation there of a day similar to that of the 4th September.

Saturday advices were received at the admiralty office, from captain Keates, of his majesty's ship Boadicea, who had been employed to look into Brest water. Captain Keats states, that he saw twelve ships of the line, on the 8th instant, about seven or eight of which had their top gallant yards across, and were apparently ready for sea.

The present effective military force of Great Britain consists of 16,160 regular cavalry, 13,104 feuhble cavalry, 15,120 yeomanry cavalry, 15,664 regular infantry, 45,000 militia, 31,360 volunteers, 60,000 supplementary militia—making in the whole 227,450 effective men, besides 117 companies of invalid artillery, and 59 independent companies of invalids.

The military force in Ireland is also very formidable: The most accurate accounts state it at no less than 120,000 effective men—The Militia and yeomanry comprise 90,000 men.

The same paper asserts, that there are strong reasons for believing that the Directory will soon give orders for the invasions of the electorate of Hanover.

The French Directory having reduced Austria so low as to be even a partaker in its crimes, is openly avowing its system of tyrannizing over all the smaller powers.

HOUSE OF PEERS, Jan. 11.

The House was ordered to be summoned for to-morrow.

Lord Grenville delivered the followin message from his majesty,

"G. R.

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquain the House of Lords, that his Majesty has received various advices of preparations made

and measures taken in France, apparently in pursuance of a design, openly and repeatedly professed, of attempting the invasions of these kingdoms.

"His Majesty is firmly persuaded, that by the zeal, courage and exertions of his subjects struggling for whatever is most dear to them, such an enterprize, if attempted, will terminate in the confusion, and ruin of those who may be engaged in it. But his Majesty, in his anxious concern for the safety and welfare of his faithful people, feels it incumbent on him to omit no suitable precaution which may contribute to their defence.

"His Majesty therefore in pursuance of the act passed for providing for the augmentation of the militia, has thought it right to make this communication to the House of Lords, to the end, that his Majesty may cause the said militia, or such part thereof as he shall think necessary, to be drawn out and embodied, and to march as occasion shall require."

Lord Grenville said, it would only be necessary for him to move a general address of thanks to his Majesty, assuring his Majesty of their Lordship's firm and zealous support, in measures which his Majesty might think it necessary to take for the defence of these kingdoms.

The House was agreed to NEM DEF. and the house adjourned.

In our paper of the 25th ult. we mention a plan for the invasion of this country by the French, of which citizen MONGE is said to be the producter. Of this plan we gave the following as the outline.

"Thirty rafts are to be built; they are to be composed of enormous quantities of timber, connected in the strongest manner: they are to be provided with parapets of timber and hides, cannon proof, with artillery and furnaces to heat red hot balls; they are to be navigated with sails, oars and rudders; each is to bring over 10,000 men, making in the whole 300,000, with a proportion of horses and artillery; they are to proceed from different ports of France and to attempt a landing in different ports of this island, their red hot balls are to serve to repel the attack of a fleet of battle ships while their own immersion will render them incombustible. Their small draft of water will enable them to approach the flattest coast; their enormous bulk; covering a great number of waves, will prevent their being much agitated by the motion of the sea; and by means of drawbridges affixed to them, each raft will disgorge its myriad upon the English shore!"

By a letter from Yarmouth, which we received this morning, and which we now lay before our readers, it should seem that the French government is about to put in execution Monge's plan:

YARMOUTH, Dec. 31.

"An English sailor left Brest on Christmas day, in a Danish vessel that landed him at Orfordness yesterday. He reports that astonishing preparations are going on at that port. Sixteen sail of men of war are victualing with extraordinary dispatch. Three or four hundred gunboats are fitted out—and an immense multitude of hands are now employed upon the construction of one of those immense rafts projected by citizen Monge. It is to be 700 feet by 350, and to be worked by machines, windmills, horsemills, &c. a grand citidal to be built in the centre.—Already was the gound floor laid of the thickness of 6 or 7 balks—even the English prisoners are at work. He had himself been employed 5 or 6 weeks. No secrecy is used—any one may inspect their works. He describes the resolution and alacrity of the French soldiers to beat the highest enthusiasm—but time will not admit me to enlarge upon this man's plan—according to my reporter, he is worthy of credit, as an eye witness of these great designs."

PARIS, Jan. 3.

Fifteen merchants and bankers were introduced to the Directory, passing through two rows of grenadiers, who paid them military honors, and the music played those patriotic airs which always accompany victory.—In the hall were the five Directors, in full dress, accompanied by all the ministers and several general officers—Any endeavours to serve the country certainly deserves applause, and these deputies certainly met with their share, in the acclamations of the public as they passed the streets.—The minister of the finance opened the business of the audience. The deputation, by the voice of citizen Fulcheron said, that to forward the views of the Directory and of France, the merchants of Paris were disposed to give an example of their perfect confidence in them, by advancing such sums as they might want, without the hopes of gain, and offering government the use of their purses and credit, and at the same time promising to inform their correspondents in foreign parts of this their proceeding, and engaging them to the same purpose: that although they do not undertake to answer for their fellow-bankers &c. in France, they offer for themselves, and are certainly that unspeakable satisfaction of conquering England will draw forth their patriotic exertions.

The President answered them in a suitable manner, and expressed the thanks of the Directory—After which the deputation was introduced into an inner apartment, where they had a private conversation with the Directory the result of which we do not know but we are assured the two parties were equally satisfied, and their is hopes the generous demeanor of the merchants and bankers of Paris will operate as an example to all true Frenchmen, and lovers of their country.

Tremble, in your turn, pusillanimous government, who, with your floating castles believe yourselves invulnerable—Tremble at the vengeance of Frenchmen! in spite of the exhausted state of our resources, we have still enough left of both steel and gold, to conquer you and punish your arrogance.

The result of the secret audience we do not know officially, but we are assured from unquestionable authority, that a first advance of 40,000,000 was agreed on, and further sums, if necessary at a moment's warning—Their example will be followed by all the commercial houses in France, and we have no doubt, but we shall soon see that sacred obligation fulfilled, which every Frenchman has given to his country, THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

American Intelligence

NEW YORK, March 13.

BY THE PACKET.

Letters from Amsterdam say, that some banking houses of that city have received information from Petersburg, that a large fleet, well equipt, and full of Russian troops will soon be ready at Cronstadt to sail for England, in order to assist that power in the embarrassing situation in which it is about to be placed. The same letters speak of a triple alliance in the north, offensive and defensive, between Sweden, Russian and Prussia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.

To arm, or not to arm, that is the question.

Whether we shall take our station as an independent people under a free government of our own choice—call into action those resources which our situation furnishes, provide a naval force, authorise our merchants to arm for the defence and protection of their property, discipline our Militia, and fortify our most vulnerable points, and thus inspire confidence in our farmers, mechanics and merchants, give a spring to industry energy and enterprize, and continue that circulation of specie, property, and credit, which is the life of the nation, fire the spirit of our citizens with an universal emulation & military ardor to acquire those martial accomplishments so necessary for national defence, and thus be prepared for the WORST—Or, whether by laying an embargo, we shall benumb with a general torpor, and paralize the spirit of the country, unnerve every spring of industry and exertion, damp the military genius of our citizens, depreciate the people in their own eyes, render them the scorn of their enemies, and thus prepare the way for their subjugation, when the crisis shall arrive, and the evil day of open warfare can no longer be procraftinated. This is the question, Congress must determine.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

February 19.

The bill to allow additional fees to the inspector of staves and heading was read a second time and agreed to.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the safe keeping of the arms contracted for by the Governor for the use of this Commonwealth, Dr. Leib in the chair—after a lengthy debate the committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

The report of the committee on the petition for a grant of money to the academy in Northumberland county was read a second time and agreed to and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to declare Allegheny river and its branches public highways—Mr. Kenedy in the chair—the bill was agreed to.

The bill to raise 2400 dollars by lottery to build a bridge over Sweetarra creek, was read a second time and agreed to.

Adjourned.

February 20.

Mr. Watson reported a bill for the division of Northampton county.

The bill to allow additional fees to the inspector of staves and heading was read a third time and passed.

The bill to declare the river Allegheny & its branches public highways was read and postponed.

Mr. Bonnet called up his resolution for the removal of the seat of Government—the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. Ball in the chair; a substitute was offered to fix the seat of Government at or near Wright's ferry, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

February 26.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the safe keeping and distribution of the arms of the commonwealth, Dr. Leib in the chair—After a considerable debate and a negative of the first section, the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

The bill to raise by lottery, 2,400 dollars to erect a bridge over Sweetarra creek was read a third time and passed.

The bill to erect a new election district in Somerset county, was read a second time & agreed to.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill to afford relief to Union academy, Mr. Kelly in the Chair; the bill was negatived.

Adjourned.

February 27.

Mr. Snyder presented a petition from a number of citizens residing near the Susquehannah, praying a law may not be passed to prevent the removal of obstructions in the river Susquehannah, and that the seat of government may be removed to a more central situation, which was read and referred to a committee on roads and inland navigation.

Mr. S. Maclay presented another petition on the forgoing subject.

Mr. Hemphill presented several petitions from Chester county, praying that a reward may be offered for horse thieves, which was read and referred.

Mr. Evans presented several petitions from Montgomery county, praying a more efficient law against vice and immorality.

Mr. Bonnet reported a bill to make provision for the removal of the seat of Government to Wright's ferry on the Susquehannah.

Mr. W. Maclay reported a bill to afford relief to Northumberland Academy.

Mr. Wells made report in favour of the petition to raise by lottery a sum of money to improve the road through the wind gap to Wilks' barre.

The bill to erect a new election district in Somerset county was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Linnard laid a resolution on the table for the appointment of a committee to join a committee to arrange the business which ought to be acted upon during the present session, and to consider at what time it would be proper for the Legislature to rise.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the safe keeping of the arms of the Commonwealth, Dr. Leib in the chair, this bill was negatived.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to afford relief to Edmund Milne, Mr. Hemphill in the chair; which bill was agreed to with amendments.

Adjourned.

February 28.

Mr. Stover presented a petition from Bucks county, praying the aid of the legislature for the improvement of a road, which was read and referred.

Mr. Whitehill presented a petition from a number of the citizens of the state, stating that the law against clandestine marriages has been dangerously eluded by the practices of the justices of the peace, and praying relief, which was read and referred.

Mr. J. Maclay presented four petitions from a number of the citizens of Northumland county, praying that a law may not be passed against the removal of obstructions in the river Susquehannah, which was read and referred.

Mr. Wells presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Luzerne, praying Fishing Creek, from its mouth to its forks may be declared a public highway, which was read and referred.

Mr. Hemphill made report on the state of the Bank of Pennsylvania; the report stated the institution to be in a flourishing situation.

Mr. Overly made report against the petitions of Henry Frailey.

Mr. Waln presented a memorial from the President and Managers of the Lancaster Turnpike Company, praying the attention of the Legislature to a former memorial of theirs stating their expences and products, which was read and referred.

Mr. Horn, reported a bill to authorise the managers of the Delaware bridge at Easton, to raise 12,500 dollars by lottery to complete the said bridge.

The resolution of Mr. Lennard offered yesterday, was read a second time and agreed to, and a committee was appointed.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill to incorporate a company to erect a permanent bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city, was read a second time and agreed to.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the Wyoming controversy Mr. Forrest in the chair—The committee rose reported progress and asked leave to sit again which was granted for to-morrow.

The secretary of the Commonwealth returned several bills which the governour had signed.

Adjourned.

March 1.

Mr. Stairbird presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Northampton county, praying the aid of the legislatue to open and improve a road thro' the Windgap which was read and referred.

Mr. S. Maclay presented a petition from Northumberland praying that a law may not be passed against the removal of obstructions in the river Susquehannah, which was read and referred.

The amendments of the Senate to the Bill to raise 2400 dollars by lottery for Lower Dublin Academy were read a second time and agreed to.

The amendment of the Senate to the Bill to raise 600 dollars by lottery for a school in New-Honover township, Montgomery county were read a second time and agreed to.

The bill to grant relief to Edmund Milne, was read a second time and agreed to with amendments

The bill to declare the Allegheny river and its several branches a public highway was read a second time and agreed to with amendments.

March 2.

Mr. Hendricks presented several petitions from Westmoreland county, praying a division of that county, which were read and referred.

Mr. Wright presented a memorial, remonstrating against a division of Westmoreland county, which was read and referred.

Mr. Kelly presented a remonstrance from a number of the citizens of Heidelberg township, York county, remonstrating against being included in the New County contemplated to be laid out, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Kelly presented another remonstrance of a similar import with the former.

Mr. Bonnet presented a petition from Bedford County praying a grant of money to finish three bridges which was read and referred.

Mr. Hiltzheimer reported against the petition of Elizabeth Bedkin.

Dr. Leib read a bill in his place entitled a supplement to the act to enable the governour to appoint notaries public and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Heiltzheimer reported against the petition of Alexander Power.

Mr. Waln reported a bill supplementary to the act for making an artificial road to Lancaster.

Mr. Rhea reported the bill which was recommitted to erect the town Chamberbourgh into a Borough.

A bill was received from the Senate to continue the act to make additional compensation to the Judges of the Supreme Court and Common Pleas and the Secretary of the Commonwealth—the second reading of the bill was opposed on the ground that the house had already negatived the principle—after some debate on the fuject, the House agreed that it should be the order of the day for Saturday week.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the Committee on the Lycoming controversy, Mr. Forrest in the chair—a substitute was offerred by Mr. W. Maclay—on which the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

The bill to authorise the appointment of

of Commiſſioners to aſcertain and fix the boundary lines between Bedford and Huntingdon, was read a ſecond time and agreed.

Adjourned.

Pittsburgh, March 31

MR. FINDLEY's LETTER.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

WE have no information from our commiſſioners at Paris, or at leaſt no communication is made of any to us, indeed there has been no late arrivals from Britain or France. We have had vague and contradictory accounts in the newſpapers, many of which may have been forged. It was firſt reported that the commiſſioners were diſmiſſed, and it is ſtill ſaid they are not received. It was eaſily obſerved that thoſe who were loud for war laſt ſummer believe and enjoy this news, though they do not, ſince the emperor made his peace, call on us to take the attitude of Auſtria, throw our ſword into the Britiſh ſcale, conquer the Spaniſh colonies, &c. yet they evidently rejoice at every thing that contributes to encreaſe the breach between France and this country, but though a higher degree of party ſpirit is evidenced by ſome ſtrong facts in this houſe than any former one, yet I am perſuaded a great majority wiſh to avoid a war. In all countries, and at all times, there are characters to be found who wiſh to fiſh in muddy waters, but with us, when a long courſe of ſcandalous ſpeculations has diſgraced our character, enervated morals, and ſoured the minds of ſo many citizens with diſappointments, the number of thoſe who wiſh for war and confuſion, are no doubt greatly increaſed. To them commiſſions, contracts and jobs would hold forth the proſpect of relief and aggrandizement, and would open new ſources of ſpeculation.

We encourage a hope, however, that our commiſſioners are engaged in negociation, if they have no encouragement that way, we think they would have returned, or ſent diſpatches before this time. Indeed, if they are negociating, we may have nothing certain this ſeſſion. When Mr. Jay negociated in Britain he went to London at leaſt three months earlier in the ſeaſon than they went to Paris, and the reſult was not known during the whole ſeſſion of Congreſs next winter.—However, we ſtill have doubts ariſing from different circumſtances. Though the Preſident in his ſpeech to the ſummer ſeſſion expreſſed a deſign of further negociation, and though the houſe in its anſwer recommended the meaſure, yet, in both the ſpeech and the anſwer it was declared that we had been juſt and impartial to all nations; a large minority of the houſe thought it would have been better to have left that deciſion on our own conduct to be the reſult of a negociation, but it having been made a preliminary to it, if the Preſident regulated his inſtructions on the ſame principles there could be no accommodation; that method had been tried already between Adet and Pickering, and Mr. Pinckney appears to have had only authority to ſay, that France was wrong and we were right, as Mr. Pickering and Adet had done before. Their negociation, or rather controverſy, reſulted in a diſplay of uncandid criminations, ſophiſtry and invective calculated only to widen the breach between the two nations, and actually did ſo; indeed, while Adet's notes deſcended to trifles and chicane, Pickering's performance, in ſome inſtances, was inconſiſtent with candour and morality—but you are acquainted with both. On this ground we doubt if the inſtructions were ſufficiently ample to admit neceſſary accommodation.

Though I would wiſh for peace at the expence of great accommodation, yet I would not be willing to make ſuch conceſſions to obtain it as we did in the Britiſh treaty. Tho' I might be willing to ſacrifice property as we did to a large amount in the caſe of the ſouthern ſlaves, for which during twelve years we aſſerted a claim which we judged incontrovertible, yet I would not be willing to ſign to a diſgraceful diſtruſt of our honor and honeſty as we did in giving up the power of ſequeſtration, a power which though rarely to be uſed, yet was our beſt ſhield againſt aggreſſions, eſpecially from that nation of whoſe manufactures we are ſuch large conſumers, and which is a power eſſential to an independent legiſlature; nor would I be willing to reſtrain our own commerce or change the exiſting ſtate of things even againſt Britain while the war continues, as we did in the Britiſh treaty againſt France.

The plot for overturning the French republic was known and announced here in certain newſpapers, and the arrangements made by the royaliſts in this city evidenced that they calculated on it. From circumſtances, I conclude, that it muſt have been known to the Preſident, and the probability of its ſucceſs or even of its failing in the event might give embarraſſment to the plan of negociation. I have thought it fortunate that the commiſſioners were not at Paris till after the plot was defeated, they might otherwiſe have been enſnared between the parties. The difference of opinion between us and France in the conſtruction of our treaties may afford ground of accommodation, our own judicatures have differed in opinion on the meaning of our treaty with France, and I am miſtaken if we have not had different opinions at different times, I am certain we have varied in our practice. The French are not only irritated as well as ourſelves, but they are no doubt become haughty and imperious by reaſon of their amazing ſucceſs, and if they finally ſucceed againſt Britain they will give laws in a great meaſure to all Europe. While this circumſtance may render negociation more difficult, it renders friendſhip with that nation of the greater importance, eſpecially when we take into view, as we ought, the immenſe value of our commerce with France and its dependencies, when we conſider that the people of France are about three times the number of the population of Britain and Ireland, and that of the French Weſt-Indies, that St. Domingo alone conſumes more of our produce, and affords more materials for our manufactures of loaf ſugar and rum, ſo valuable to our country, than all the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands taken together, and that the Britiſh, notwithſtanding the ſacrifices made in our treaty, would not permit us to trade with their iſlands without giving up to that nation an abſurd monopoly in our own produce, we will be convinced of the importance to the land cultivators of the United States of enjoying an intereſt on a friendly footing with France in time of peace.

Though the French Directory notified the foreign miniſters of their decree before they commenced their depredations on our trade, in conſequence of the Britiſh treaty, and did not act like Britain, who, in 1793, kept her plundering orders ſo ſecret that even our miniſter at London did not know of them but by their execution, after they had captured hundred of our merchant veſſels, yet the French privateers have captured a great number of our merchant ſhips and in many inſtances treated our ſeamen as rudely as the Britiſh did, except that they did not call them damned rebels and impreſs our ſeamen—their depredations, however, as ſtated in the newſpapers were ſo numerous that I expected many of our merchants were ruined by theſe ſpoliations, but I have found but few, indeed of my acquaintances that were become bankrupts by them. When I examined the ſtate of the inſurance offices which I expected to have been endangered by them, I found that large dividends were made to the ſtockholders, and that the principal office had increaſed its capital one-fifth, viz. from 600,000 to 750,000 dollars, and the merchants with whom I converſe inform me, that as there is no demand for our flour in Britain or France, the farmer gets as high a price as he would do in time of peace, and that the conſumer pays the price of the inſurance, &c. in the high price they pay for the inſurance. The land-jobbers paper has occaſioned much more extenſive bankruptcies, than commercial ſpoliations has done.

The Britiſh, however, continue to make depredations on our trade as well as the French notwithſtanding the treaty, and if I am well informed in many inſtances in direct violation of that treaty, and it has been aſſerted, to a greater amount than the French, if the loſs occaſioned by illegal vexations is included, however, of this we have no official information, for though the Preſident has ſtated the depredations committed by the French, yet he has made no mention of thoſe committed by Britain to this nor the three laſt ſeſſions; this has been generally obſerved and the reaſon of it has been often enquired at me, but I have not been able to give a ſatisfactory anſwer, I ſuppoſe, however, the Britiſh ſpoliations ſince the treaty are a ſubject of negociation. A reſolution is now on the table calling for information of the depredations committed on our commerce by either nation.

With reſpect to the impeachment of Mr. Blount, it was late in the ſeſſion before the committee reported, and the ſenate have not yet decided whether a ſenator is an impeachable officer, or whether he can be impeached after he is expelled and ceaſes to be a member of ſenate—indictment would have had none of thoſe difficulties to combat—expelling before trial and liberating on ſuch low bail, were miſtakes for which I cannot account, neither can I account for giving time to his accomplices to ſecret or ſelect their papers. It was owing to this negligence, no doubt, that more explicit proof was not found againſt the Britiſh miniſter; enough however was diſcovered to prove that he was an agent in the plot to involve this country in a war with Spain, but this was diſcovered by accident. I ſuppoſe the whole buſineſs, like all other impeachments I have known in this country, will amount to little. It was engaged in with an indiſcreet warmth, but has ſince been purſued with coolneſs enough. In the communications between Mr. Pickering and the Spaniſh miniſter laſt ſummer, before the diſcovery made by Blount's letter, I think you obſerved that Mr. Pickering acted more like the friend and confident of Mr. Liſton than a diſintereſted and independent Secretary of State—I underſtand a ſimilar obſervation has been made on his conduct before the committee. I did not expect him to make any diſcoveries he could decently avoid. The length of this letter will be an apology for my not writing on theſe ſubjects to you frequently. In the mean time I am with unfeigned eſteem,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

WM. FINDLEY.

THE SOVEREIGN GOOD.

BY RICHARD CUMBERLAND ESQ.

Philoſophers conſume much time and pains
To ſeek the ſovereign good; nor is there one
Who yet hath hit upon it: virtue ſome [knot
And prudence ſome contend for; whilſt the
Grows harder by their ſtruggles to unite it.
I; a mere clown, in turning up the ſoil [Jove!
Have dug the ſecret forth. All-gracious
'Tis PEACE, moſt lovely, and of all belov'd;
Peace is the bounteous goddeſs, who beſtows
Weddings, and holidays and joyous feaſts,
Relations, friends, health, plenty, ſocial comforts,
And pleaſure which alone make life a bleſſing.

ANECDOTE.

An attorney obſerved a boy of about nine years of age, diverting himſelf at play, whoſe eccentric appearance attracted his attention; "Come here my lad" ſaid he: the boy accordingly came, and after chatting a little, aſked the attorney, "What cauſe was to be tried next?" "A caſe between the Pope and Devil, (anſwered the attorney) and which do you think will gain the action? "I dont know," (ſays the boy) I gueſs 'twill be a pretty tight ſqueeze—the Pope has the moſt Money, but the Devil has the moſt Lawyers.

Loſt or Miſlaid,

THE draft of the upper works of the Gallies now building at this place.—Whoever delivers ſaid draft to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive a compenſation of Five Dollars from

JOHN TAYLOR, Naval Conſtructor.

Pittſburgh, March 28, 1798

NOTICE to all thoſe indebted to the ſubſcriber that unleſs they come forward and pay off their accounts in ten days from this date, I will take the ſpeedieſt way of recovery without reſpect to perſons.

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.

March 30, 1798.

Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 8th inſtant, an apprentice boy named WILLIAM MEEK, about 16 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, pretty well proportioned in his make, of a dark complexion, features tolerably good, dark hair which he commonly wears queued, is very talkative and fond of company, had on and took with him a drab coloured homeſpun cloth coat, a ſailors jacket and overalls of nankeen, nearly new, a ſnuff coloured broad cloth coat, two ſhirts, one pair homeſpun cotton trowſers ſtriped blue and white, two pair grey yarn ſtockings, one pair of which is ſhort to wear with overalls, one pair of coarſe ſhoes, and an old wool hat.

Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges by applying to Mr. John Irwin, in Pittſburgh, or directing any jailor to whom ſaid boy may be delivered to exact ſaid reward and charges on delivering ſaid boy to his maſter.

JAMES BROWN.

Big Spring, Cumberland county,
March 12, 1798. 6t.

AUCTION.

WILL be offered for ſale by Public Auction, on the 10th of May next, in Pittſburgh, that valuable and commodious STONE HOUSE and LOT, ſituate in Second ſtreet, adjoining Gen. Gibſon, the property of John Holker, Eſq. The Houſe is well calculated for public buſineſs in any department. One half of the purchaſe money will be required at the time of ſale, the payment of the balance made eaſy for the purchaſer. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given.

STEEL SEMPLE,
for John Holker, Eſq.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1798.

WANTED,

A PERSON to ride as Poſt between this this place and Preſqu'iſle. Enquire at the Printing Office.

Pittſburgh, March 30, 1798.

WHEREAS Samuel Hoover late of Allegheny county deceaſed, did by will conſtitute John & Henry Hoover, Executors who have delcined hitherto to come forward and make probate of the will, and take upon themſelves the execution, ſo that the ſubſcriber being a conſiderable creditor of the eſtate, has been under the neceſity of taking out letters of adminiſtration; and as it is poſſible that the perſons ſo conſtituted executors may under colour of ſuch appointment, without probate, go on to act ſo far as ſuits themſelves, and impoſe upon unwary perſons, by affecting to aſſign bonds, notes &c. or receive payment and give receipts, or to do other acts. This is to caution the public againſt them, and to give notice to come forward, and ſettle all matters with me until ſuch time as my authority is ſuperceded by the probate, and letters of adminiſtration with the will annexed.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, March 29, 1798

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

SALEM, March 16.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Captain James Hay, of the Schooner, Violet, arrived at Glouceſter, on Tueſday night from Rochelle, which he left the 8th of February. So ſhort a paſſage, from a country which aſpires to govern even the Fates themſelves, we hoped would have afforded ſomething to gratify the ſolicitude of an expecting public, but on application to Capt. Hay, we were diſappointed to find that he did not bring a ſingle paper; the little verbal information which he gathered in the intercourſe of buſineſs, he politely communicated, and is nearly as follows:——That the French government expreſſed the utmoſt reſentment againſt the American government—accuſing them of being a party with England againſt France—That it was expected our neglected Evoys would return home in the ſpring, as their longer continuance there was hopeleſs—That the preparations for the invaſion of England was vigorouſly continued; every French veſſel was in a ſtate of requiſition, and ſailors were conſtantly preſſed for the ſervice—That England, Scotland, and Ireland were declared in a ſtate of ſiege, and all neutrals bound to or from theſe countries ſubjects of capture and condemnation—and that it was a common ſentiment among the enthuſiaſtic populace, that France was to give law to the Univerſe.

But notwithſtanding appearances, there were thoſe who believed the project of an invaſion was a mere pretext for raiſing contributions. The taxes had become enormous: the merchants and others were very uneaſy, and wiſhed a new order of things; and even the privateeerſmen would frequently curſe the republic. Buonaparte was ſaid to be ſtill at Paris, and 100,000 troops, devoted to him, in its environs. A report was in circulation (whether it deſerved any credit capt Hay could not aſſertain) that a miſunderſtanding had ariſen between the conqueror of Italy and the executive directory, in conſequence of the former having propoſed a new modification of the government, one feature of which was, that inſtead of five directors, the executive power ſhould be veſted in one man.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated January 19.

"As to politics, nothing ſtirring. The Britiſh fleet bring into this port a number of French privateers which infeſt this coaſt—ſeven have arrived within theſe five days, all ſhips and brigs. Various are the reports with reſpect to the peace of this country, with France—I believe it not very diſtant.

The Britiſh fleet continues to blockade Cadiz—though ſome Americans fortunately get in, they make a poor hand of it—for the Marroquins are ſuffered to enter and keep the market conſtantly ſupplyed with wheat, &c. inſomuch that ſome cargoes have been forwarded here from that port."

Pittsburgh, March 31.

The Philadelphia mail for this office is either loſt, or through neglect has been left at one of the Poſt Offices on the road—a ſimilar circumſtance happened about three months ago—the greater part of the newſpapers for this place did not arrive here for three weeks paſt, until yeſterday—unleſs ſteps are taken by the Poſt Maſter General to have theſe errors corrected, all confidence in the department will be loſt, and it will fall ſhort of anſwering the ends intended by its eſtabliſhment.

David Wallace,

At his Store next door to the corner of Market and Front ſtreets, lately occupied by William Wuſthoff and Co. has juſt received and is now opening for ſale a neat aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon, amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE and refine broadcloths
Caſſimers and caſſinets
Marſeilles and other fancy waiſtcoating
Velvets, thickſetts and cords
India nankeens and clouded ditto
Seven-eighth and yard wide Iriſh linens and checks
Ladies and gentlemen's ſilk and ſilk and cotton ſtockings
Worſted and cotton ditto
India muſlins
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 book and jaconet muſlin
Tamboured and plain ditto
Bandano and other ſilk handkerchiefs
Gentlemen's wrought muſlin ditto
Linen and muſlin pocket ditto
Cottons, calicoes and chintzes, a great variety
Ribbons, ſilk, twiſt, thread, &c. &c.

Alſo, an aſſortment of Glaſs and Queens Ware—all of which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh.

Pittſburgh, March 2, 1798

James Anderſon,

SADDLER, HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKER.

HAS removed to Fourth ſtreet, three doors from Market ſtreet, where he continues to make and ſell for Caſh or Country Produce, on the loweſt terms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles of all kinds, together with Saddle Bags, Plow and Waggon Harneſs, Trunks for travelling or packing.

One or two Journeymen, wanted, to whom conſtant employment will be given

Pittſburgh October 7, 1797.

Patented Farm for Sale

THE ſubſcriber will ſell a valuable Plantation, containing 300 acres, ſituate about two miles from Pittſburgh, extending nearly a mile on the bank of the Monongahela, and on the great road to Philadelphia. He has mowed for ſeveral years about 20 acres of excellent meadow, and 40 acres more may be eaſily made. The upland is of a ſuperior quality, of which there are 40 acres cleared—the whole well timbered and abounding in excellent ſprings. From its contiguity to Pittſburgh market, and the advantage of water carriage, it will be an object worthy the attention of an induſtrious farmer. About four hundred pounds in caſh will be demanded—the payment of the balance will be made eaſy and convenient to the purchaſer.

SAMUEL SAMPLE.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 26, 1797. tf

For Detroit,

The Sloop

RUSSEL,

NOW in the harbour of Preſqu'iſle, to ſail the firſt of April next. For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to Mr. William Beard, in the town of Erie

December 30, 1797.

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Property, 21ſt December, 1797.

PRESENT,

DANIEL BROADHEAD, S. G. } of the Land
JOHN HALL, Secretary. } Office.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G. }

RESOLVED, That the following be the form of the Certificate or Certificates to be produced to the Secretary of the Land Office, before any patent or patents ſhall iſſue for lands lying north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, and that the ſame be ſigned by the proper deputy ſurveyor of the diſtrict where the land is, and by the diſtrict judge, or two juſtices of the peace in the vicinity of ſaid land, and that the Secretary cauſe the ſame form, with this reſolution, to be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

"We do hereby Certify, ſatisfactory proof having been made to us, that hath made or cauſe to be made an actual ſettlement on a tract of land containing acres, lying north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, ſituate, &c. (here deſcribe the land) by clearing, fencing, and cultivating at leaſt two acres for every hundred acres contained in the ſurvey of the ſaid tract—that he hath erected, or cauſed to be erected, a meſſuage for habitation of man, and reſided, or cauſed a family to reſide thereon for the ſpace of five years next following his firſt ſettling the ſame."

Or, "We do hereby Certify, that the grantee (or ſettler) hath been prevented from making a ſettlement on a tract of land containing ſituate, &c. conformable to the proviſo contained in the ninth ſection of the act, entitled, 'An act for the ſale of vacant lands within this commonwealth," paſſed the 3d day of April 1792, by force of arms of the enemies of the United States, and that he the ſaid hath perſiſted in his endeavours to make ſuch ſettlement."

(A true copy) 3m.

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

Wholeſale and retail Store.

The ſubſcriber has juſt received and is now opening a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will ſell on moderate terms by Wholeſale and Retail.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, January 18, 1798.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are required to make immediate payment as no longer indulgence will be given.

FURRS, for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a quantity of Furrs, viz. Beaver, Racoon and Wild Cat, which he will ſell reaſonable for caſh. He has alſo for ſale a quantity of beſt Senecca Oil.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1797.

To be ſold at Private Sale.

A TWO Story Brick Houſe and Black ſmith ſhop, completely finiſhed, together with a ſhare in a well, and lot of ground, fronting the public ſquare in the borough of Pittſburgh. Reaſonable credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. Apply on the premiſes to

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.

November 14, 1797.

Pennſylvania Population Company.

At an Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, the following Gentlemen were declared duly elected for the enſuing year, viz.

Preſident.—John Field.
Managers—Theophilus Cazenove, William Cramond, Paul Buſti, Henry Philips, Samuel Sterett, James Gibſon.
Treaſurer & Sec'y.—Solomon Marache.

Philadelphia, January 10, 1798. 8t.

RAGS.

THE higheſt PRIC will be given for CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAG, at the PRINTING-OFFIC.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable patented Tract of Land, ſituate at the mouth of Pine creek, and extending along the eaſtern bank of the Allegheny river nearly one mile, containing 540 acres, with allowance. This tract affords ſome good meadow ground, and excellent upland. There is a choice mill ſeat upon the creek, and abundance of ſaw timber, eſpecially white pine, very convenient. For terms enquire of STEEL SEMPLE, Eſq. Pittſburgh.

January 23, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has purchaſed of General Waſhington his Land on the Great Kenhawa viz. 23216 acres, which he is willing to ſell or leaſe ſo as to make it advantageous to the buyer or leaſer. The land needs no recommendation, as the quality is ſuppoſed to be equal to any in the United States. The terms of ſale or leaſe will be made known by applying at Kenhawa Court Houſe or Point Pleaſant, where myſelf or agent will attend.

JAMES WELCH.

February 15, 1788.

Giffin and Thorn,

CABINET MAKERS.

MOST reſpectfully informs their cuſtomers and the public in general, that they carry on the above Buſineſs in its various branches, and in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, in the ſhop formerly occupied by Robert Giffin, in Wood ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

They flatter themſelves, as they have now on hand a large aſſortment of imported wood, and of the fineſt colours, that they will pleaſe thoſe who favour them with their cuſtom. Country produce will be taken in payment.

Pittſburgh, February 8, 1798.

Clapboard and Shingle Nails,

FOR SALE,

Wholeſale and Retail, by

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Greenſburgh, Dec. 13, 1797.

FOR SALE,

At the Store lately occupied by ADAM FUNK.

BEST London ſuperfine broadcloths
Refine ditto
Caſſimers, ſwanſdown and thickſets
Flannels, coating and kerſeys
Book and jaconet muſlins
Fine chintzes, callicoes and ſhawls
Bandano and black ſilk handkerchiefs
Coarſe India muſlin and callicoes
Iriſh linens and checks
Mens' and womens' ſhoes, &c.
Alſo Two Quarter Caſks beſt Sherry wine

Which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms, wholeſale and retail, for caſh, beeſwax or good deer ſkins.

tf *JAMES HOGG.*

Pittſburgh, 1ſt month, 18th, 1798.

WANTED,

WOOD Aſhes and Pot Aſh, for which a liberal price will be given at the Glaſs Works oppoſite Pittſburgh, or the houſe of WILLIAM EICHBAUM, ſaid town. 3m.

Pittſburgh, January 4, 1798.

N. B. A liberal price will be given for all kinds of broken glaſs.

Hemp Wanted.

A GENEROUS price will be given by the ſubſcribers for ſound, clean HEMP, at the Rope-walk in Pittſburgh, where Ropes of all kinds may be had.

IRWIN & M'LEOD.

Auguſt 18, 1797.

Valuable LANDS weſt of the OHIO,

FOR SALE.

FOUR Thouſand Six Hundred acres of Land of the firſt quality, on the Ohio river, in one body, are offered for Sale by the ſubſcriber, attorney in fact for Robert Troup, Eſq. of the city of New York. The above land is well known by the name of the Weege Townſhip, bounds on the river Ohio between ſix and ſeven miles, and on the waters of M'Mahen's creek and the Weege creek, and there is very good mill ſeats in the townſhip. Alſo, for Sale, Eight Thouſand Three Hundred acres of Land, by the ſubſcriber, attorney in fact for William Hill, of the city of New York, merchant, in ſeveral tracts.

No.	T.	R.	
1	6	3	1920 acres, 2 miles from the river Ohio, timbered with ſugar tree, aſh, hickory, oak, &c.
2	6	3	
5	6	3	
2	8	3	1280 acres on the water, of Short creek, timber oak, aſh, hickory, ſugar, maple, poplar, button and white wood.
24	8	3	
12	9	2	1280 acres and three quarters, three quarters of a mile from the Ohio, on the eaſt and weſt line of the ſeven ranges.
18	9	2	
14	2	3	260 acres on the Ohio, nearly all bottom, known by the name of the Buck Hill Bottom.
	3	1	3300 acres in one body on the river Ohio, and on the waters of Will's and Iſland creeks.

The terms for any of the above land will be moderate, particularly to perſons who take a large body. The whole will be ſold in tracts ſo reaſonably ſmall as may accommodate purchaſers. Perſons inclining to purchaſe may receive the neceſſary information by applying to the ſubſcriber at M Thomas Edginton's, lower end of Holliday Cove—when not there at Wheeling.

DANIEL M'ELHERAN.

February 5, 1798.

Boot and Shoe Factory.

James Riddle,

NEXT door to Mr. James Horner's, Market ſtreet, and oppoſite General O'Hara's new houſes, returns his acknowledgements to his friends and the public, and informs them, that he has juſt received a quantity of Boot Legs of the firſt quality, and other materials ſuitable for his buſineſs. Thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to employ him may rely on having their work done in the neateſt manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Wanted, Journeymen Boot and Shoemaker's, and an apprentice

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1798.

Notice.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Hugh Donaldſon, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their claims properly atteſted to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement—And all thoſe who ſtand indebted to eſtate aforeſaid, by Bond, Note, or Book account, are deſired to come forward, within one month from this date, and make payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

MARY DONALDSON, admx.
MATTHEW JAMISON, admr.

Pitt Townſhip, Allegheny County, March 1, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt GEORGE BRANT, of Pittſburgh, are requeſted to leave their accounts with John Wilkins or A. Tannehill, Eſqrs. on or before the laſt day of March next. The Houſe wherein the ſaid Brant lives in Third Street between Market and Wood Streets, to be rented—Enquire of ſaid Wilkins or Tannehill, or the ſubſcriber.

NICHOLAS BAUSMAN.

Pittſburgh, February 23, 1798.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of Charles Parmore, late of Pittſburgh, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring forward their accounts properly authenticated, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment.

ISABELLA PARMORE.

Pittſburgh, February 22, 1798.

THE Subſcriber intending to ſet out for Kentucky in a few days, requeſts thoſe indebted to him to cloſe their accounts, and thoſe to whom he is indebted to apply for payment.

J. BIRNEY.

Pittſburgh, March 8, 1798.

Will be rented,

And poſſeſſion given the latter end of next month.

A *Tavern at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber, on the bank of Monongahela. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.*

HUGH CRAWFORD.

Pittſburgh, February 23, 1798.

For Sale by Public Vendue,

ON the 11th of April next, at MIDDLE TOWN, on the Ohio river, about 12 miles from Pittſburgh, a number of IN Lots & OUT Lots, in ſaid Town; the OUT Lots contain three acres each, and IN Lots, one quarter of an acre.—The ſituation of this Town is pleaſant and the land of the beſt quality. The term of ſale will be made known, at the time.

ADAM PATTERSON.

Middle-Town, March 7, 1798

THE COLT A

RISING three years old, will cover twenty mares only, the enſuing ſeaſon, at MORGANZA, Forks of Chartiers, Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, at Twenty Dollars each, and 3/9 per week paſturage.

Next ſummer A will be ſent back to Proſpect in New Jerſey, where he was bred; and where his pedigree is well known.

The firſt applicants in perſon, or by poſt, to the Canonſburgh poſt office, or otherwiſe addreſſed to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the preference.

A is of the firſt race blood in England; a ſilver bay, with black mane, tail, legs, and hoofs, and beautiful blaze—He is 15 hands high and upwards, and his figure and action perfect. His pedigree duly authenticated, ſhall be given to thoſe who ſend mares to him, and certificates of his having covered them.

B, or Bold Hunter,

Is to be let for the Seaſon, to ſtand either at Pittſburgh, Waſhington or Canonsburgh, or at any other good place. A certain ſum will be accepted, in payment for the whole ſeaſon, or a ſhare of his earnings, as may be agreed on.

Bold Hunter is of the true, midland coach breed of England; coal black and blaze; 5 years old, 16 hands high.

GEORGE MORGAN.

Morganza, February 5, 1798.

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred acres of Land, with the uſual allowance, ſaid by judges to be of the firſt quality, ſituate on the waters of Wheeling creek, in Rich Hill townſhip, Green county, three miles from Ryerſon's mills, and ſix from the Ridge Meeting Houſe. An indiſputable title will be made, and the purchaſer by paying a third of the purchaſe money in hand, may have his own time for the remainder by paying intereſt therefor. John Craig, Eſq. will ſhew the land, who lives within a mile thereof.—For further particulars enquire of the Subſcriber, in Pittſburgh.

MICHL. M. MONAHON.

March 1, 1798.

The following Blanks may be had at the Printing Office.

Declarations of Ejectment,
Apprentices Indentures,
Judgment & common Bonds,
Juſtices Summonſes and Executions.